WASHINGTON.

Quandary of the Financial Philosophers of Congress.

PROVISIONS OF THE MOIETY MEASURE.

Defence of Officials of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874-The Financial Situation in Congress-Composition of the Committee of Con-Grence-Both Parties in a Quandary. The House to-day made short work of the Cur rency bill, refusing to pass the substitute offered the Banking and Currency Committee, and also refusing to concur in the Senate amendments to the original House bill. A committee of conference being asked, the Speaker appointed Mr. Maynard chairman and Mr. Farwell, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, the former an advocate of the original bill amended by the mate and the latter of the compromise measure, and Heister Clymer, a democrat and an uncompromising opponent of inflation. The question of a conference committee is now be ore the Senate, and the extent of political diplomacy practised to-night cannot be narrated. It is well known that Speaker Blaine is a hard money man. and has most zealously labored during the present session to bring about a happy compromise. The President's veto rises up whenever the inflationists propose to stick, and the reported declarations of the President that he would not deviate from the policy laid down in his Message do not encourage the contractionists to propose a compromise. In the Senate the President pro tem. is on the side of the inflationists, and will have the appointment of the con-ierence committee on the part of the Senate when that body agrees to the resolution of the House. The absorbing question, therefore, has been who will Carpenter appoint? To-night he had a long interview with the President, and left him fully satisfied that, with the complexion of the House committee, no selection could be fairly made in the Senate which would promise a hope even of agreeing upon a bill which would pass both houses and be acceptable to the President. Senator Sherman and Senator Ferry or Logan will be and one of the democratic Senators from the South, who was in favor of expansion, will be appointed as a representative of that side on the part of the Senate. The Senator who has received an intimation that he might be asked to serve as the representative of the Senate outside the committee reluctantly says that he does not see what honor there can be in bearing the record of having been made the scapegoat of the Senate. So the matter stands, and the inflation and contraction Senstors are in a quandary what to do, and are seriously discussing whether it would not be better to let the whole matter drop than continue it only for a short time by agreeing to the appointment of a conference committee. The Abolishment of Moieties Except in

Cases of Smuggling-Hoped-for Success of the Bill-Scizure of Books and

The Senate Committee of Finance have substantially agreed upon a molety bill, and will probably the combined bills known as the Fenton bill of the Senate and the Roberts bill of the Honse. It repeals all moieties and takes from the customs officers all share in fines, penalties and forfeitures. It, however, retains the moiety feature in case of smuggling where actual seizure is The committee have reinstated section in regard to the seizure of books and papers in place of the one stricken out of the Roberts bill in the House, but which more carefully guards the authority of seizure. The bill provides for the forsetture of a single item undervalued in an invoice instead of forfeiture of the whole as in the existing law, and in addition imposes a penalty, not to exceed \$5,000, for each offence of fraudulent or intentional undervaination. It establishes fixed salaries for all officers of ns at the various ports of entry in the United States:-For collectors, at New York, \$12,000; at Boston and San Francisco, \$8,000 each, and at the other ports a graduation at the other ports of salaries upon the basis of duties collected and of the tonnage business down to \$500, which is the lowest sum. The surveyors, naval officers and rs at ports where these officers authorized, are provided for in like manner, beginning at New York, where \$8,000 is the sum fixed for these officers. The bill also revises the regulations in regard to the general order and cartage business. It will be doubtless taken up early next week, and if it snall become a law, of which there seems to be no doubt, it must remove, in a great measure, the wrongs and injustice of the present system. The only feature that will be likely to meet serious opposition is that looking to the seizure of books and papers. Upon this the committee are not agreed, and as a similar provision was stricken out by an almost the same fate in the Senate. After it passes the Senate it will go to the House, and, in all proba-This will obviste the necessity of a conference committee, which will be required it there is any disagreement. This legislation will accord very fully with the representations and views of the committees of merchants from New York, Bos. ton, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who have for a long time past been in consultation with the Comtee of Ways and Means of the House, and with that on finance in the Sepate.

Bill for the Regulation of Congressional

Elections and Prevention of Frauds. Representative Tremain, of New York, reported from the Committee on Judiciary to-day, in order that it might be printed, a bill prescribing certain regulations in relation to the election of Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress. It provides that tally sheets, lists of voters and all other papers cast at an election for Senators, Representatives or Delegates in Congress shall be kent by the lawful custodian of the same until after the adjournment of the first session of the Congress next thereafter to be affected by said election. In case of an allegation of fraud by either party to a contest such lists and papers may be produced on proper subpoena and shall be carefully examined. Any custodian refusing to keep such papers or to produce them when called for shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 at the suit of the party asking for the production of the votes shall be counted at the close of the day of election, and if the officers and managers decline to make such count they shall be hable to fine and imprisonment. One section prohibits the sale or gift of rinous, malt or spirituous liquors to any voter at an election for representative or Delegate in Congress, and any person violating the provision of ane of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years. Any use of firearms or threats to use firearms at such election shall also be punished by fine and imprisonment. Any city, county, town or parish having fifty voters may have an election precinct established upon petition to the Circuit Judge, if there shall be no precinct within six miles. The bill will be reported action when the committee next obtain the Investigation of the Manufacture of

United States Bank Note Paper-The

Bank of England Bills.

The House Banking and Currency Committee today examined James M. Willcox, of Philadelphia, ording his manufacture of localized fibre paper for national currency. He repited to statements of P. W. Hudson, recently made before the com-mittee, that he (Hudson) had underbid Willcox, and that the latter's paper can be easily countertee, that he (Hudson) had underbid Willcox, bill a sine qua non, and it will be almost as dangerous for the party to dodge it as to reject it; but at Willcox swore that his mill at Gien's Falls still an attempt will be made to dodge it—first in

is the only one in the world possessing machinery capable of manufacturing toe localized fibre paper, and that it cannot be successfully imitated by quate protection against counterfelting could be attained merely by the use of his paper; but claimed that it inrnished one of the very best methods of protection, in combination with other safeguards of engraving, &c., and that it was incomparably more efficacions in this regard than water-marked paper. He explained the system of government inspection at his mills, where there are a government superintendent, an assistant to watch the registering of the sheets as manufac tured and thirty or thirty-five ladies to inspect and control the same. In reply to a question by the committee he admitted that the Bank of England used water-marked paper, but called in force against the outside use of this paper, and that the Bank of England notes are never reissued, but destroyed as soon as returned to the Bank. The use of his fibre made paper neither better nor worse in point of wear. He laid before the committee a letter written by W. E. fludson, of the Hudson and Cheney Paper Company, to his (Mr. Willcox's) foreman, June 8, 1869, in which Mr.

Now, in regard to the United States paper you are making. I want a sheet of it, and if you will get me one, or half a sheet, I will promise you on the square that you shall never be known in the getting of it, and if I have success in getting a contract i will make it pay you better than anything you ever had yet. So be sure and get me a sample of it, and I will pay you more than money at interest if I am successful, which I hope to be. Now, let this be un the square, and let me hear from you, and have a sheet of the paper at once.

Mr. Willcox said this was a proposition for his foreman to betray his secret, and connive at lelony, which the law makes the possession of this paper in outside hands. The proposition was rejected by the foreby P. W. Hudson to the same foreman March 16. 1870, in which effort was made to ascertain the secret of his manufacture of localized fibre paper. The letter concludes as follows :-

I only want to know for curlosity and not to make use of, but to make a strong, plain bond. If you can help me about it I would consider it a great raver, and what you write me will be strictly received on the square.

On motion of Mr. Phelps the committee decided

to summon Mr. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, to appear before them and give oral testimony to-morrow.

The Defence of the District of Colum-

Messrs. Mattingly and Stanton this afternoon filed the arguments in behalf of the District government with the joint special committee investigating the District's affairs. The legal points in the case are covered in Mr. Mattingly's argument, while Mr. Stanton's is a review of the testimony. They were sent to be printed and will be recurned The Vacancy in the District Board of

Public Works. No action was as yet been taken on the nomination of Lieutenant Hoxsie to succeed Adolph Cluss. It was referred to the District of Columbia Committee and at their meeting it was voted that the committee should determine their action thereon through an informal consultation outside

of the committee room.

The Transfer of the Louisville and

Portland Canal to the Government. To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 11, providing for the paymnt of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, Major Godfrey Weitzel, of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed to proceed to Louisville and confer with the President and directors of said company with a view to making the necessary arrangements for receiving and taking charge of the canal and all the property, real and personal, of said canal company and the property of the United States. Major Weitzel is empowered to agree with the canal company upon some day subsequent to the thirty days named in the act for the transfer of the canal to the United States, and is authorized to take charge of the same when it shall have been delivered into the possession of the United States.

Agricultural Congress and Industrial Exposition to be Held by the Govern-

ment of the Netherlands. Information has been received at the Department of State from the Netherlands Minister that his government proposes to hold a second Congress in the month of April, 1875, at Djokjokarta, in the island of Java, for the purpose of developing agriculture and its kindred sciences in the East Indies, and, in order to make the occasion one of more importance and interest, it has been detered to hold at the same time an agricultural and industrial Exhibition, to which foreign nations are invited to send their productions. The Netherment that citizens of the United States interested in the matter will take part in the proposed Exhi-

The Day of Deliverance June 22-Mesger Results Anticipated from Agitation of the Currency, Tariff and Civil Rights Questions—Retrenchment and the Coming Elections.

The two Houses are working with the purpose and the expectation of getting through with the indispensable appropriations and some of the other important measures pending by the 22d of June, and the members are making their personal arrangements for a dispersion on that day. With retrenchments to the extent of some \$20,000,000 upon the original estimates for the fiscal year of the executive departments, and with an increase in the receipts of the Treasury for the last three months exceeding by \$10,000,000 the December estimates of the Secretary, there will be no excuse for increased taxations, and so our tariff and internal revenue laws will not be materially changed, if disturbed at all, this session. The modifications of the tariff proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means signify very little and will most likely end in nothing.

The Jayne moieties and Sanborn contracts will.

it is believed, indging from the vote in the House though the Senate may materially modify the bills of the House upon these subjects.

Hopes are still entertained by the currency inflationists of a currency and tree banking bill which will secure the President's approval, and which will, nevertheless, give the South and West a very material increase of the national currency without the hard conditions of increased taxation to meet the additional obligations thus to be incurred Nevertheless it is generally apprehended that another veto will be required to bring the "more currency" men to a proper appreciation of the President's position on this question. In view of this impediment the prospect becomes "small by degrees and beautifully less" every day of any currency bill this session disturbing the existing or-

der of things.

The Civil Rights bill of the Senate happes fire in the House, and there are some wise republicans who desire to give it the slip, or they will hold it back if they can; but those vigilant colored sentineis, Messrs. Rainey, Elliott, Donglass and Downing say that this Civil Rights bill must be passed: for, if not passed, there are 800,000 Americans of African descent who will have a word to say upon the subject in the coming State elections. On the other hand, that faithful old Tennessee loyalist and radical republican, Senator Brownlow, has warned his party in Congress, in a deep growl from Knoxville, that the attempt to mix So ville, that the attempt to mix Southern whites and blacks in the same schools will be so extremely offensive to the whites as to be disastrous to the blacks and destructive of the growing harmony between the two races. That other dis-tinguished Congressional invalid who has also gone home to die, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has uttered a similar note of warning to the party in power against the criminal folly of the attempt to force the associa-tion in the South of the children of the whites with the children of the blacks in the same schools and on a footing of social equality. But since the death of Sumner the colored elements of the republican party have made this Civil Rights

the House and next between the two houses if the PARADE OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

The republicans from this session of Congress will go before the people, and upon the stump in the field work of the approaching elections for the next Congress, upon their record or retrenchments, and some of these retrenching republicans say that, while these retrenchments in many ways seriously cripple the administration for electioneering purposes, the effect in weakening General Grant will be good for the party, masmuch as the party has done enough for and has had enough of General Grant. It is understood that the republicans in the coming elections are to night for and on the general platform of the administration, but that General Grant is to be held responsible for any misiortunes that may occur to the party, while it is apprehended that the party will be beaten out of the House of Representatives. But, in the next place, the withdrawai of General Grant from the Presidential field under the conviction that he is not wanted for anothe term, will indemnify the party, it is said, for the loss of the next House of Representatives. There are, perhaps, twenty republicans in this Congress dreaming nightly of the White House, who are satisfied that while General Grant remains a candidate for a third term they dream in vain, and that, even if it be done at a considerable sacrifice, he must be got out of the way.

"MORBID IMPULSE." Professor William A. Hammond on Impulse as Distinguished from Insanity. The regular monthly meeting of the New York Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at the lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Mr. Clark Bell, the President of the society, occupied the chair, and George W. Wells, M. D., acted as Secretary. The paper of the evening, on "Morbid Impulse," was read by Professor Wil-Ham A. Hammond. The lecturer began by reham A. Hammond. The lecturer began by relating several strange anecdotes illustrative of the sudden appearance of a morbid impulse may be defined as the condition in which a person is tempted to commit an irrational and desperate deed, which impulse may be in the mind for weeks or months. The sufferer may be unwilling to admit the presence of any such thoughts until the demon seems to gain control of him. Morbid impulses are not to be contained with epileptic cases. In true morbid impulse the person is perfectly aware of the deed he is about to commit. He acts deliberately, and if his purpose may be thwarted by circumstances, returns to the scheme. Several instances were related by the lecturer in which mothers had been selzed with an impulse to kill their children. A young man in this city consulted the lecturer only a few days since, stating that he had been actuated by a terrible impulse to kill a friend. He admitted to the lecturer that he would have been guilty of the moss premeditated murder. A few years ago a young man was arrested in this city for stealing women's shoes. He admitted that he had no use for them and attached no value to them, but merely stole them for the gratification of a morbid impulse. The jurisprudence of France is filled with examples of criminal morbid impulse. The case of Jesse Pome of is worthly of notice. The victims of this boy were variously mutilated, and this boy, when arrested, admitted that he was guilty of the outrages. He was sent to the House of Correction, but there exhibited few signs of ill temper. He was pardoned, and killed a boy only a few months since. He said that he wasted to be put where he could not do such things. The young man who threw nitric acid on lades dresses in the vicinity of Union square consulted the lecturer for treatment for the morbid impulse which he had to destroy slik dresses. I recommended a seg voyage on a sailing vessel. He returned several mentile accould not do such things. The young man who threw nitric acid on indication does not be t lating several strange anecdotes illustrative of the sudden appearance of a morbid impulse

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises Last Ever ing-Names of the Graduates.

The commencement exercises of the Eclectic Medical College, No. 223 East Twenty-sixth street, were held last night at Robinson Hall, No. 18 East Professor Alexander Wilder, President of the Board of Trustees, presided. McCormick's orchestra was in attendance, and opened the exercises tra was in attendance, and opened the exercises by playing the overture to "Nabucco," by Verdi. The Rev. W. P. Corbett then offered prayer. After the band had played selections from "Genevieve de Brabant" Dr. Whiliam Archer read the report of the Faculty, showing that the institution continued to grow and is in a flourishing condition. He congratulated the graduating class upon the spirit of fraternal fellowship and studious ardor which had pervaded it during the past session. He alluded, also, to the pleasing fact that the graduates had passed resolutions eulogizing the Faculty, which showed, at least, that they were satisfied with the instruction which have had received in the past. Professor Whider then formally conferred the degree of doctor upon the following graduates:—Isaac J. Brooks, Whits E. Crowell, Mrs. Ada E. Cooley, Henry Furber (a colored gentleman), Abner J. Holcombe, Theodore D. Lyons, Miss Hattie, Montaigne, Alonzo R. Pettit, Fernando L. L. Scharlach, Isaac P. Whitchead and James E. Wright. The graduates bowed low when they had received the precious documents and there was a burst of appliance from the aquience. Professor Whider in conterring the degrees dwelt upon the great responsibilities and high aims of the medical profession, whose honor they (the graduates) should always maintain. He gave them sound advice on questions of practical experience, bade them be carent and conscientious. They ought not to feel bound by any code of chics, but be guided by the Gorden Kule—"Do by others as yon would be done by." Rev. Chauncey Gles delivered also a brief address, expanding to the graduates the importance of their duties, and Dr. Isaac J. Brooks pronounced the valedictory. The exercises were closed by the benediction by Rev. W. P. Corbett, followed with the merry strains of a waltz by Strauss. by playing the overture to "Nabucco," by Verdi.

THE JULIA HAWKES MURDER.

The Preliminary Examination of Costley-Later Developments Tending to Implicate Him in the Crime-The Result of Searching the Hotel.

BOSTON, May 28, 1874.

James Henry Costley, accused of murdering Julia Hawkes and sinking her body in Fore River. at Weymouth, was taken from Plymouth Jail and before a Justice in that town at a late hour yesterday afternoon. A brief examination was had and the case was continued till to-morrow. Later developments seem to establish the fact that Costley is the murderer. The officers who searched the hotel found a bloody towel and blood spattered on the wall paper. The latch of the door was bloody, as were also the sides of the entrance of the room where the murder is supposed to have been accomplished. A large spot on the floor had evidently been mopped over. "Upon searching for the mate to the tailor's "goose" found attached to the body of the murdered woman, the officer found one on a shell, the surface of which was covered with dust, except a portion upon which the fatal from had stood, the imprint of which was surrounded by dust. A gunly bag corresponding in size and appearance to the one in which the murderer enclosed the goose was also found. A package of money, containing \$238, was found on the person of Costley, secured by a paper band, which is believed to be the original as it came from the bank. It has been ascertained that, a few days before the disappearance of Mrs. Hawkes, Costley engaged a room for her accommodation in Camden street, at the South End. The deceased went there, carrying two bundles, she ieft the house on the lath inst., and the following day Costley called at the house in Camden street and took away her clothing. Costley went to New York, from which place he wrote to his affianced in Hanover, telling her one story, while he told the officers another in reference to the object of his visit to that city.

THE MEMORY OF AGARSIZ.

BOSTON; Mass., May 28, 1874. The Committee of the Teachers and Pupils' Fund of the Agassiz memorial recognize the day, which is his birthday, by placing flowers upon his grave in the name of the teachers and pupils of the United States.

The streets of Brooklyn resounded yesterday

Review of the Brooklyn Soldlery by Governor John A. Dix-A Fine Tu ont.

afternoon with the inspiriting strains of martial music, while mounted men in uniform, and foot soldiers m attractive colors, bearing brightly polished arms, hurried to and fro to their respectively appointed places of rendezvous, each bent upon contributing his individual share to the milltary honors which were to be added to the fame of the City of Churches, by "passing muster at headquarters." The occasion was the review of the Second division, National Guard of the State of New York, which is composed of the Fifth and Eleventh brigades. The several commands left their armories between four and five o'clock in the evening and proceeded to Clinton avenue, where they formed in division line cast and west of Lafayette avenue. Shor ly after commanding division, escorted by his full staff, and accompanied by Major General Thaddens P. Mott, Inspector General of the Egyptian Army, in specied the line, riding rapidly from right to left. ime saluted as the Generals rode past. This important ceremony, which was nessed by several thousand persons, being over, the various commands formed ing over, the various commands formed in columns, company front, and marched to the point of review, which was Cumberland street, opposite Willoughly avenue. The route taken was Cariton avenue to Myrtie, and up Cumberland street, past the grand stand, which was erected just outside the entrance to Washington Park. About six o'clock Governor Dix and stant the latter being in uniform, drove up Cumberland street, and, aughting from their vehicles, ascended the platform. No further delay was occasioned, as the nead of the line made its appearance, preceded by a detachment of police, and the review commenced. Major General Woodward and stan, after saluting, relaed in their horses and took up position in front of the stand. Then came Brigader General J. V. Mescrole and stan, of the Eleventh brigade. The Porty-seventh regiment, Colonel David E. Austen, twenty files front, ten companies. This regiment made a splendid appearance. The Twenty-third regiment, twenty files, ten companies, under command of Colonel R. C. Ward. An excellent line was maintained by this organization, which has long been companed with the seventh by their admirers in Broodlyn. The Howitzer battery, with new Gatting guns, under command of Capiain simmons, won deserved encommand of Capiain simmons, won deserved encommand of Capiain simmons, won deserved encommand of review. Capcain Kreuscher's troop of cavarry brought up the rear of this brigade.

The Filth brigade, under the command of Brigadior General Thomas S. Dakin, was led by the Twenty-eighth regiment, Colonel James Molecr. The Fourteenth regiment, Colonel James Molecr. The Fo in columns, company iront, and marched to

lent.

Frominent among those who occupied positions on the stand were Mayor Hunter, comptroller Schroeder, City Treasurer Cunningiam, Registrar of Arrears W. M. Little, Aldermen Clancy and Donewan, Commissioner Paimer, of the Board of City Works; Ar. Garret Bergen, of the Board of City Works; Ar. Garret Bergen, of the Board of Caucation; United States District Attorney A. W. Tenney, ex-Congressman W. E. Robinson, ex-Street Commissioner Robert Furey, Auditor Nelson Shawman, Colonel J. Waiter Stoops, Caprain W. B. Steers, of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners; John Y. Colyer, Chief Engineer of Prospect Park, and others. At the concusion of the parade the Governor and staff were entertained at Dayislon Headquarters. A sainte was fired during the parade, on Fort Green, in honour of His Exceptency.

THE STAGE DRIVERS' STRIKE.

The stage drivers are still holding out in a very determined manner, and seem as determined as ever. They keep up a sort of a protracted meeting at Concordia Hall, in East Forty-first street, and are in daily and hourly consultation as to the means to be used to win the battle which they are waging with the stage owners. Yet it is now more than evident that the stage drivers are virtually and practically besten. There are 250 stages in this city, divided among the different lines as follows:-Madison avenue line, 65 stages; Twenty-third street line, 60 stages; Fifth avenue line, 60 stages; Fourth avenue line, 35 stages; Fourteenth street line, 30 stages. Out of this number there were 146 stages running yesterday, which were distributed as follows:- I'wenty-third street stages running. 50; Fifth avenue line, 30 stages running; Madison avenue line, 40 stages running; Fourth avenue line, 20 stages running; Fourteenth street line, 26 stages are, therefore, in working operation, zo were last evening, and there is certainly a large per centage of the whole number, 250, for it must be remembered that yesterday was the fourth day of the strike and on the drist day the stages stopped running altogether.

There are so many men out of employment that

There are so many men out of employment that the stage owners have thousands of applicants, and the only difficulty is to ascertain if the applicant is competent to drive a stage with speed and salety. On the Fourth Avenue line the Superintendent stated that he was running the horses only to keep them from inaction and rusting. None of the old drivers are returning, but truckmen and hackmen are being engaged freely, as they are known to be capable of managing a pair of horses. There were a number of slight skirmishes yesterday at the different depots, when ten new hands, some of whom are from Boston and New England, had mounted the oxes, and there was some groens and hooting for the new hands, but the police promptly suppressed these excited ebuilitions of feeling, and the greenhorns were, in all cases, allowed to drive down town. The bitterest feeling is manifested by the strikers against Mr. Marshall, the owner of the Madison avenue line, as he has been very active in his operations against the strikers, and yet there has not been any violence used toward him. The utmost good order and sobriety prevail among the stage drivers who are out on the strike, but there have been one or two discreditated exceptions, and among these there is one marked instance which deserves mention, where a poor man got a very bad beating from some ruffiaus.

Assaulting the New Drivers.

On Wednesday evening, as a new driver, who had een employed by Mr. Ivins, proprietor of the Fourteenth street stage line, as driver on stage teenth street and avenue B, he was set upon by a large number of the men on strike. They knocked him down and kicked him over the head and body. He says he saved his life by running into a passing car, which took him to the Twenty-third street ferry. The cause of his offence was working for \$2.50 a day. He says he went to get work of the company, as his family had nothing to eat. He said he went there on account of an advertisement asking for men. He said while driving truckmen and hackmen, friends of the stage drivers, put up three fingers, meaning "do you get \$3:" and if he said no they would try and crowd him. He says:—"I am no coward and I am going back to get more work to get bread for my family of wife and two children, and when I go I will go provided with shooting irons."

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

The coopers' strike in Williamsburg and Green point, which has lasted for the past three weeks. is just approaching an end, all the oil works and sugar houses being fully supplied with men, many of them being former members of the Coopers of them being former members of the Coopers' Union, who were forced to renonnce their obligations to the union, so that their families might not starve. The men who still hold out are becoming very despondent and say that if the strike does not end soon they too will leave the society and seek work among non-society men. The employers are drin in their resoive to have nothing to do with union men and say they can get all the men they want.

MOONLIGHT ON THE HUDSON. Excursion of the Senior and Junior

Classes of Vassar College.

POUGHEREPSIE, May 28, 1874.
The Junior and Senior classes of Vassar College made a brilliant moonlight excursion down the Hudson to-night on the steamboat Mary Powell, it being her first appearance this season. A splendid orchestra provided the music. President Ray-mond, Professors Backus, Orton, Van Ingen and several lady teachers were on board. The party

several lady teachers were on board. The party were entertained with dencing, the singing of college songs and refreshments. The excursion stended as far south as Montgomery.

On the return President Raymond is ded at corn wail to take the boat for New York. The students gathered on the upper deck and gave him three cheers and a "tiger." There "a manifested much enthusiasm along the rive barks. At Mr. Hisckley's, near Poughkeepsic the chitre building was illuminated and a brillia tidisplay of hreworks made.

The excursionists reshed the city at a quarterpast ten this evenir, and were conveyed in street ears to the cells.

DECORATION DAY.

Meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic Last Night-Donations of Flowers-The Line of March and

Celebration on Saturday Next. A meeting of the General Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic took place last night. There was a full attendance of the members, General Jardine in the chair. The various committees made their several reports showing that there was a great public spirit shown in the matter of the Decoration Day celebration. Large numbers of the flowers had been already received and more were coming. The finances were in a good cor

General Jardine hoped that a just reprimand would be given to the employes of the various cemeteries, for last year many of the flowers had been removed from the graves and, of course, no particular persons could be censured or held responsible. This year, however, arrangements had been made by which such a thing could not recur, as persons were appointed to watch the graves until all the flowers were planted.

Some strictures were passed upon the stockholders of the Academy of Music for refusing to allow the Grand Army of the Republic to occupy the nall because a deposit of \$100 was not given, and a motion that the deposit be given immediately for next year was only carried after some bitter discussion.
General Joshua T. Owens will deliver the oration

Letters were received from the following persons excusing themselves from attending the meeting at Steinway Hall on Decoration Day:-Joseph C Jackson, General A. E. Burnside, George M. Robe-Jackson, General A. E. Burnside, George M. Robe-son, Henry Ward Beecher, Charles Devins, Jr.: A. H. Lafin, General W. T. Suerman, Levi P. Luckey, Licatenant General Sheridan, General Winfield T. Hancock and Rev. Morgan Dix.

The lollowing is the line of march for Decoration Day, together with the various arrangements made to fitly celebrate the day:—

Comrade Fred G. Gedney, at large: Comrade John Cronan, Cameron Post, No. 79: Comrade W. B. Van Houten, Phil Kearney Post, No. 8. United States military Band from Governor's Island, James E. Steigler, leader.

Officers of the Department of the United States and State of New York, G. A. R.

Officers of the Army and Nawy in uniform.

Officers of the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y.

Volunter Battalion from the First Rewment N. G. S. N. Y.

Volunter Battalion from the First Rewment N. G. S. N. Y.

Volunter Battalion from the First Rewment N. G. S. N. Y.

Military Escort.

Elisworth Post, No. 67, G. A. R., commanded by Jacob Knoblock, escorted by three companies of the Eighth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. and other guests.

Societies and Associations.

Catafalque, Georateu with flowers and drawn by eight gray horses, namished by S. S. Dodd, Ess.

Phil Kearney Post, No. 8. Commander James H. Stevens, as Guard of Honor.

SECOND DIVISION.

Comrade W. B. Kraft, Koltes Post, No. 32. Comrade Wilsiam Bischoff, Kottes Post, No. 32. Comrade Wilsiam Bischoff, Kottes Post, No. 32. Comrade Wilsiam Bischoff, Kottes Post, No. 34. and S. The Excentive Committee, Orators of the Day, The Mayor, Common Council. Reads of Departments of the City and other distinguished guests, in carriages.

Officers of the United States Civil Service.

Our Wounded and Disabled Commander Magons.

Kolter Post, No. 22. G. A. R., Constantine Section, and other guests, and their grand floral car, drawn by ten horses.

Sedgwick Post, No. 13. Commander Oscar Tompkins. John A. Bawlings Post, No. 35. Commander Benj. A.

Willia, in Carriage Band. Johnson, leader.

Some Joseph Hatfield, Dabigren Post, No. 18, Marshal.

The Veteran Guard, commander Wilson Derryman, and their guests, Knickerbocker Committee, W. Howles.

James Miller Post, No. 75. Commander W. M

Company A Eighty fourth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. as an escort to Cameron Pook, No. 79, Commander John S. Phillips, with wargin decorated by Colonel John Moore, containing disabled veterans of Fost No. 79.

Kimball Post, No. 100, Commander Henry C. Perley, with two floral wagons and carriages with invited guests. Riker Post, No. 62, Commander Moore, wagons containing plants and flowers for decoratine the graves of our departed comrades.

Betachment of police.

3. The First division will form on the north side of Fourteenth street, right on Fourth avenue.

The Second division will form on the north side of Firteenth street, right on Fourth avenue.

The Third division will form on the north side of Sixteenth street, right on Fourth avenue.

The catalisine, with Phil. Kearney Post detached as a ginar of honer, will be stationed on the plaza, north-side of Union square, and will take its postinon in column as the division to which it is attached passes that boint. Fourth division—The wagons containing the plants and dowers for decorating the graves or our departed comrades after receiving their flowers, will form in single file on Fourth avenue, right on Seventeenth street. Carriages and citizens will form on the north side of Seventeenth street, right on Fourth avenue.

Wagons will report to the Quartermaster General, at these headquarters, at half-past seven o'clock A. M., so that they may be lossed and assigned to their positions in line, in order that the column may move prompt at the hour designated.

4. Marshals of divisions are instructed to use due diligence in preventing all unnecessary obstructions to the street car travel, both in forming and during the progress of the march.

5. parragut Post, No. 78. Commander Richard H. Green, is hereby detailed to take charge of the decora-

ress of the march.

5. Farragul Post, No. 78. Commander Richard H.

6. Farragul Post, No. 78. Commander Richard H.

6. Farragul Post, No. 18. Commander Oscartione at Frinity Cemetery.

Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13. Commander OscarTompkins, is hereby detailed to decorate the monuments

of Washington and Lincoln, in Union square. Address

by Comrade John Gochrane, at halfpast seven o'clock

A. M.

A detachment of E. A. Kimball Post, No. 109. assisted

by delegations from other posts, will proceed to Universe

A. M. A detachment of E. A. Kimball Post, No. 100, assisted by delegations from other posts, will proceed to Calvary Cemetery to decorate the graves of soldiers buried there. 6. The line of march will be trom Union square, Seventeenth street, down Broadway to the Joulin Ferry, foot of Whitehall street, paying a marching tribute in passing the statues of Washington and Lincoln. On arriving at Brooklyn cars will be taken to Kast New York, where we will be joined by the Williamsburg Posts of the G. A. R., and thence proceed to Cypress Hill Cometery. 7. Marshals of divisions will have their divisions in line ready for review at nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move at half-pass nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move at half-pass nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move at half-pass nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move at half-pass nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move at half-pass nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move at half-pass nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move at half-pass nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move at half-pass nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move at half-pass nine o'clock A. M. The head of the column of the casts.

Marshal sand their staffs will appear in dark clothes, military hats or tatigue caps and with side arms and sashes worn as scarts.

9. The climes of the Trinity church and Grace church will be ruly during the march. Bands will, therefore, case ladying between Twelth street and Astor place, and between Maiden lane and the Stevens House.

10. Donations of howers will be received at any point on the route. Buring the march munite guns will be fred from the Battery and on Governor's Island, by command of Major General Hancock.

By order

By order
Comrade JAMES F. HALL, Grand Marghal.
Comrade David J. Cain, Chief of Staff.
Comrade Joan M. Blood, Adjutant General.

THE CUNARD BOSTON ROUTE.

BOSTON, MAY 28, 1874. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company in-forms the committees of the Comu evidal Exchange and Board of Trade, in conner don with the contemplated withdrawal of the Cunard steamers, that it cannot make an change in the rates of Western freights, but will reduce the elevator charges to one and a quarter cents a bushel for elevating and ten de as storage.

THE B'RELLIOUS STUDENTS.

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 28, 1874. Preside thamberlain, of Bowdoin College, has Dartmouth, that the report set afoat by the students that Dartmouth College would receive all the students who might be expelled from Bowdoin for opposing the drill, is entirely without founds-tion. This closes the doors against the admission of the students into any other college if they should be expelled from Bowdoin. The exercises are go-

THE SARMATIAN SAFE.

MONTREAL, May 28, 1874 There is no truth whatever in the report of the loss of the steamship Sarmatian. Her agents and

OCEAN SOUNDINGS

The Tuscarora's Work from San Diego to Yokohama.

BED OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.

Reported Results of the Submarine Survey.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1874. The detailed report of Commander George E. Belknap, United States Navy, commanding the United States steamship Tuscarora, was received at the Navy Department yesterday, and is as fol-

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP TUSCARORA.
THIRD RATE.
YOKOHAMA, Japan, April 23, 1874. SIR-I have the honor to report the arrival of this ship, under my command, at this port yesterday, the 22d inst., after a passage of thirty-four days from Honolulu, via Port Lloyd, Bonin Islands. SUCCESS OF THE SOUNDINGS.

The weather was generally very tavorable for the work in hand, and the southern line of soundings from San Diego, Cal., to this point is now complete. Seventy-three casts were made, the deepest being in 3,287 fathoms, at which depth the working of the patent reel of Sir William Thomson and the piano wire was as admirable and satisfactory as ever. At that great depth a person standing on the topgallant forecastle and watching the running out of the wire from the reel in the gangway could tell the moment bottom was

The attempt which, in my report from Honolula, I informed the department would be made to lessen the labor of hauling in resulted very satisfactorily, so that the work can now be done easier and quicker by four men than six men could do it under the former plan of reeling in hand over hand. One cast in 3,232 fathoms was made in 1h. 37m, 39s.; another in 3,009 fathoms occupied only 1h. 29m. 32s. A sketch of the device adopted was sent from Honolulu. [Nore.—This device con-sisted in entirely detaching the heavy shot used as a sinker immediately upon the apparatus reaching the bottom, while the bottom was reached more rapidly by adopting the water holder guide of a spiral shape, which, revolving in the descent forced the water through holes in the upper part.]

Two accidents occurred in running this last line, which resulted in the loss of a considerable amount of the wire. In one instance, sounding in 3,045 fathems, the trade wind blowing very tresh, causing a beavy sea, the ship gave a heavy, lurching roll when reeling in, throwing the wire across the rim of the drum, the edge of which, acting like a knife edge, cut the wire short off, and nearly 3,000 fathoms were lost. This was the first mishap in 150 consecutive casts with the same reel of wire, and the more to be regretted on that account. Again, sounding in 2,958 fathoms, the sinker caught in some way, and could not be detached, and after repeated attempts to get rid of the shot I determined to haul it back, for there seemed to be no other way out of the difficulty; but in getting ready to reel in the strain was so great that the pawi of the machine was torn away, and, though two men had hold of the drum, over thirty fathoms of the wire ran out so rapidly that it kinken and proke, and 2,000 fathoms more were lost. These accidents were exceptional, and by no means ought to work disparagement to the wire, the tenacity of which is marvellous, and its adaptability for the purpose in question unequalled.

THE DREPEST WATER OF THE PACIFIC. I believe it has hitherto been the opinion of scientists that the eastern part of the Pacific is the deepest, but this line or soundings, run through the heart of the North Pacific, proves to the contrary, the deepest water having been found much nearer the shores of Asia than to the coast of the United States. A line run from the South American coast towards Austratia might, however, give

A glance at the profile charts shows that after the ocean bed proper is reached, near San Diego, the bed descends in comparatively gentle curves and undulamons to the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands,

where a depth of 3,054 fathoms is found; theuce, westward, the bed slowly drops till the lead reaches down to 3,287 fathoms, or about three and tree-quarter statute miles, in the neighborhood of the Bonin group.

But, while the bed is comparatively regular, and the character of its soil nearly uniform between San Diego and Honolulu, a range of submarine mountains is found to exist between the Hawaisan and Bonin groups, with soil of varying character, the valleys sending up light yeslow-nown once or mud in the specimen cups, and the sloses and tops of the mountains, coral limestone and sand, with tragments of laws. In three or four instances, too, solid rock was struck, the cups coming up empty, and the points treshly battered; in others the coxerom the plate-us was found to contain particles submarine peaks quite a lump of the same material was found. Coral, sand and laws is also found all the way from the Bonin group to the coast of Japan, and, in short, the entire region west of the Hawaiian Islands would seem to have been subjected at some remote period to voicanc chaturbaness. Looking at the disintegrated coral lying at the bottom of the harbor of Fort Lloyd, itself undentheling a sunken eraser, I could not out be surned with the estimatery of its appearance of the material and Marcus Island, which rises scarcely more than from thirty to sixty feet above the surface, here directly in this range. A cast some eight miles from that island gave a depth of 1,409 fathoms, coral and laws abottom, and the high, wide white beach, occasionally broken with large, black voicanic-looking rock, presented the same diazoning white appearance conspaced of broken coral, Hence t may not be unreasonable to suppose that Marcus Island owner the special come or island, perhaps, in ages past, much higher than now. A thick growth of trees crowns the island, and myrados of brids were dying over an around it.

CURNOUS questions, the appearance on a voicanic conson or lastender and permitted it, it would have been interesting to have

practicable.

PROSPECTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

I have as yet received no further instructions concerning the work to be done on the northers route, but presume shey will arrive by the steamer now nearly due from San Francisco.

I have forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation the spectmens of soil obtained from the ocean bed in these last soundings.

The health of the officers and crew continues good. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE R. BELKNAP, Commander, commanding United States steamer Tuscarors.

commanding United States steamer Tuscarora.